CAROLINA OBSERV

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1829. [1830.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY EDWARD J. HALE,

At $3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Duncan C. Mac Rae,

Steam Boat Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

HAS a large Wharf with convenient Ware Houses, for the storage of cotton and other produce.

December 16, 1829. 55-4w

A Bale of Goods

WAS left by mistake at our store in November last. The owner can have the same by calling for it and paying for this advertisement.

C. & P. MALLETT.

December 14, 1829.

Negroes and Lands.

ON FRIDAY the first day of January next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, will be hired out, to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, between

Thirty and Forty Negroes,

Belonging to different Estates and individuals—viz: All those belonging to the Estates of

Duncan McLeran,
John Matthews, Sen.
Alex'r Campbell, and
Mrs. Jane Mumford, dec'd.

Also, those belonging to

Joseph Dubrutz, (minor,) and
Miss Jane Sutherland.

Among them are Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, some of whom are prime labouring hands, and a number of others first rate House Servants.

At the same time and place, will be rented as above, the Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear river, about 5 miles from town, where Joseph Gardner formerly lived.

One STABLE and large Field adjoining, on North side of Maiden Lane, occupied by Mr. G. R. Ferguson—the above lands and lot belonging to the Estate of Mrs. Jane Mumford, dec'd.

Also, the two valuable PLANTATIONS, known as Matthew's Plantations, near the Ferry, on both sides of the Lane leading to the Ferry, South side of Cape Fear.

Also, the FARM, formerly Duncan McLeran's, (about ninety acres,) and one small Lot near Capt. Crusoe's.

All persons who hired any of the above Negroes, are requested to produce them early in the forenoon on the day of hiring, at the Town House—*cloathed according to contract.*

By order and at the request of the Agents, Executors, and others concerned.

DAVID E. WAYDE, *Auctioneer.*

December 22, 1829. 55-2w.

Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

THE *Winter Examination* of the Institution ended on the 8th instant. The next Session will commence on the 28th January next.

1st Class,	$15 per Session.
2d & 3d,	12 50
4th	10 00
Contingent Expenses	50
Music	24 per Session.
Drawing and Painting	10
Needle Work, from	1 a 3.

Board, including Wood, Washing, Candles, &c., in the most respectable families, for $10 per month.

W. M. GREEN, *Superintendant.*

December 19. 55-4w.

Shocco Female Academy.

MRS. LUCAS respectfully informs her friends and the public, that the Exercises of the above Academy will be resumed on the 1st Monday in February next.

The utmost attention will be paid to the morals and behaviour of the young Ladies placed in this Seminary; and its retired, pleasant and healthy situation, its salubrious air and fine spring water, make it a very desirable residence for youth. This Academy has been under her care for the last *eight* years, and only one case of sickness has occurred during this time, although the principal part of her pupils were from the most unhealthy parts of the State. Being only a few miles from the Stage road, her Academy affords opportunities for Parents and Guardians of regular communications with their Children and Wards.

In addition to the usual Elements of Education and Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, the Young Ladies will be instructed in Geography, History, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Philosophy, Mythology, Drawing and Painting on Velvet, Lace Work, Music, &c.

TERMS.—Board and Tuition $50 per Session.—Music $20, half payable in advance. Painting on Velvet $5. For Drawing, Painting on Paper, or Needle Work, no extra charge will be made.

Warren County, Dec. 19. 55-3t.

Brigade Orders.

THE several Regiments composing the 14th Brigade of North Carolina Militia will be reviewed by Brig. Gen. Alfred Dockery as follows:

The upper Regiment of Anson, Col. McCollum, at Lanesborough on Wednesday the 17th Feb. 1830;—the lower Regiment, Col. Anderson, at Wadesboro' on Thursday the 18th.

The upper Regiment of Richmond, Col. Robinson, at Dockery's Store, on Saturday the 20th,—the lower Regiment, Col. Shaw, at Laurel Hill, on Tuesday the 23d.

The upper Regiment of Robeson, Col. McEachin, at the usual place of Regimental Muster, on Wednesday the 24th;—the lower Regiment, Col. Buie, at Lumberton, on Thursday the 25th.

The review to take place precisely at 12 o'clock, and the inspection immediately after. By order of Gen. Dockery, commanding.

J. W. COVINGTON, *Aid.*

December 17, 1829. 54-4t.

Theatrical.

W. S. PALMER respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has engaged a Company consisting of 14 persons, together with a full Orchestra, and having an entire new set of Scenery with which they intend visiting Fayetteville in the course of two weeks, when they hope to have the honor of contributing to the amusement of the public.

Raleigh, Dec. 16, 1829.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

Just received and for sale,

40 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

Hats, Shoes, &c.

HOYT & STURGES,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have lately opened on the North East corner of Market-square, a large and general assortment of Hats, Gentlemen's, Ladies', Children's and coarse Shoes, Blacking, &c., of the most durable and fashionable kinds, which they will sell as low as similar articles can be purchased in this town.

They expect to receive in a few days an additional supply of fashionable Hats, and other articles in their line, and will keep their stock frequently replenished by further supplies.

They invite to an examination of the above articles. Cash will be sold wholesale or retail.

Nov. 19. 50tf

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have established a

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

On the East side of Gillespie street, a few rods South of the Market, under the firm of NOTT & SUMNER, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of all articles connected with their line, of superior workmanship, and at prices to suit the exigency of the times.

They also offer to the public, a new article called

The Sheet Iron Portable OVEN,

For baking bread, meats and all kinds of pastry; this Oven is in extensive use in the Northern Cities, and for convenience and economy is surpassed by none in the United States.

Orders from the country for any article in their line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOSEPH SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work, and Repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. N. & S.

Fayetteville, November 19. 50-6m.

Notice.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, holden in Fayetteville, on the 21st day of November last, (pursuant to a Resolution of the Stockholders of said Company, passed at their last annual meeting) it was Resolved, that a Dividend of two per cent. on the original capital stock, and on the amount expended by the Board of Internal Improvements, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at my Office in Fayetteville, on the first day of February next

JOHN CRUSOE, Treas'r.

December 14, 1829. 54tF.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS, persons owning lands on the banks of the Cape Fear River do frequently, and contrary to law, fell timber into the said river, and thereby obstruct the navigation, and involve the Cape Fear Navigation Company in considerable expense in removing the same—Therefore, this is to give notice, that from and after this time, the said Company are determined to prosecute to the uttermost extent of the law, all persons so offending; and a reward of Five Dollars will be paid, on conviction, to any person giving information of the same to the Subscriber. By order of the President and Directors.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Agent.*

December 17, 1829. 54-2m.

Take Notice,

THAT at December Term, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland, Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Mrs. *Margaret McRackan,* (deceased,) were granted to the Subscriber, this is therefore to request all those indebted to said Estate to make payment, and those who have claims against the said Estate to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

ROB'T M. McRACKAN, *Adm'r.*

December 17, 1829. 54-4w

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Examination will be on Monday and Tuesday the 7th and 8th of December. The exercises will be resumed on Monday the 11th of January.

Mr. Edward Smith, formerly of the Petersburg, (Va.) Academy, a teacher of long experience, and highly distinguished for classical and scientific attainments, will be associated in the labors of the Academy.

The system of studies is, in general, preparatory to our University. The common English branches—spelling, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic and English grammar—are interspersed throughout the course. Tuition in the higher branches of education will be given to such as desire it.

Regular Tuition 15 dollars per session.

W. J. BINGHAM, *Principal.*

P. S. Board in the most genteel families, ten dollars per month, including bed, washing, firewood and candles.

Hillsborough, N. C., Nov. 24. 52-5w.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Canal is now open for navigation.

The Locks are 100 feet in length, by 22 feet in width, and the Canal can be navigated by vessels within those dimensions, and drawing 7 feet water.

The rates of toll have been fixed so low, as to make it the cheapest, as well as the most expeditious and safe channel of communication between the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware. Any information in relation to the canal, rates of toll, &c. may be had on application at the company's office, No. 41 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Horses for towing may always be hired at a low price at either end of the canal.

ROBERT M. LEWIS, President
Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company.

H. D. GILPIN, Secretary. Nov. 3—50-tf

Baltimore, Washington & Georgetown
New Line of Coaches.

Through from four and a half to five hours.

WILL leave Lyford's FOUNTAIN INN, Light Street, on Thursday, 6th inst. at half past 8 o'clock in the morning, for Washington, and continue to run daily; at the same time, will leave Barnard's Mansion Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, (near the President's House,) for Baltimore.

☞ Books kept at the above places, and also at the Stage Office, No. 2, south Calvert street, for the reception of passengers' names.

☞ Fare two dollars and fifty cents.

Nov. 3—50-13t

KYLE & DAILEY.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection in business under the above Firm, respectfully announce to the public, that they have taken the brick Store on Hay Street, two doors East of the Lafayette Hotel, where they are now opening for sale, wholesale and retail, a large and well selected assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

HATS, SHOES, &c.

They will also receive in a few days, a splendid assortment of

Earthenware.

They deem it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the various articles. ☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine their assortment. They feel confident that all articles in their line will be found much cheaper than they have ever been offered in this market.

JAS. KYLE.
P. DAILEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11. 59tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragment he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Subscription

For encouraging the introduction of the culture of the Grape Vine into the United States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long-Island, six miles from New York, on the road to Fort Diamond, where he now has, in full cultivation, a Vineyard of 40 acres of ground, containing a stock of 65,000 Grape Vines, and a Nursery of 72,000 Grape Vine Roots, comprising sixty-two varieties, selected in Europe, between 40° and 50° N. latitude, and having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the departments of the Gironde, Lot, and Garonne, *in France,* 45° N. Lat., proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of April next.* The Roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the Roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root, for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than fifty.—*Roots only two years old,* shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.

Letters not received unless *POST PAID.*

Mr. A. Loubat's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the Making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the United States, and his Agents will furnish them, *gratis,* to subscribers.

Mr. Loubat has selected the following species as the best, the choice of which is left to subscribers.

Table Grapes, or for making Strong Wine,	30 Picardan, 31 Chaisse, 32 Panse.
	RED.
1 Alicante, 2 Robin Eyes, with big clusters; or Œil de Tour grosgrain, 3 Do. Melting, *or fondant,* 4 Sweet Guillant, 5 Muscat, 6 Do. Frontignan, 7 Muscadelle, from the river *Lot,* 8 Malvoisie, 9 Tokay, 10 Syrian, 11 Constantia, 12 Malaga, 13 Meillers,	33 Claret, 34 Auvergnat, 35 St. Jean, 36 Jacobin, 37 Meunier, 38 Pineu, 39 Pritanier, 40 Teinturier, 41 Bourgignon, 42 Bouteillant, 43 Suisse, 44 St. Antoine, 45 Gamet Noir.
RED.	*For the Table only.*
14 Large Muscat, 15 Malvoisie, 16 Red Foot, Pied Rouge, 17 Black Hambourg, 18 Constantia.	WHITE.
For Wine.	46 Chasselas, (from Fontainebleau,) 47 Do Golden, 48 Do Cracking, 49 Do Musk, 50 Muscat Lezarde, 51 Do Small Berries, 52 Do (d'Alexandria,) 53 Do (from Jura,) 54 Sauvignon,
WHITE.	RED.
19 Auvergnant, 20 Blanquette, 21 Doucinelle, 22 Plan de Dame, 23 Olivette, 24 Doucette, 25 Plant de Reine, 26 Burgundy, 27 Morillon, 28 Madere, 29 Bourgelas.	55 Chasselas, 56 Do Violet, 57 Muscat, Rouge, 58 Do Violet, 59 Muscat Grey, 60 Damas Violet, 61 Do of Poquet, 62 Early Magdelen.

Subscriptions received by E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

AMUSEMENT.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

ANNE ROYAL TO THE COURIER & ENQUIRER.

WASHINGTON, 13th DEC. 1829.

My Dearest Gentlemen.—That is my exordium—that is the way I begin. The canting parsons who want to stop the mails would say, "my beloved brethren." I hate hypocrites, and yet one has to get along with them as well as possible in this place. I can't move around a corner—at Gadsby's or Brown's—but I run against hypocrisy. It wanders out in broad day—it dresses itself in lace and tassels—and if you look beneath a large bonnet with an ostrich's wing on the outside, you can see it simpering and smiling.

I am very angry, and I could even put you, gentlemen, into my Black Book with my friend Mr. Agg. By the bye, I advise you to treat Agg with courtesy. He is my particular friend. I give the boy half the ideas he has got. Oh! I only wish I had a newspaper! How I should lash the House of Representatives for electing that blue-beard St. Clair Clark! There he is sitting, in the same place as usual, and reading over the resolutions of Mr. Crocket and Mr. Chilton. I shall never forgive the *Reps.* for that business. They are a mean set of fellows—and most as cheap as Ohio pork, before the canals were made; and yet I understand you were in favor of Clark. Beware, gentlemen, beware!!

The Senate has adopted a rule excluding females from the floor, and (would you believe it?) I am included in the interdiction. I give the Senators fair warning now of my intentions. If they don't repeal that rule—that odious law—that Gothic mandate, I mean to appeal to the people that made them, and by the blood of the Royalls, we shall unmake them—undo them—unfrock them and un-Senator them.—What right have a set of old musty bachelors, as some of them are, and others merely led by their wives, to exclude from their carpet, the Madame De Stael of the age? I have got some pickle in preparation.

The office seekers are coming in by fifties. They are a troublesome set of fellows—and I understand that many of them are Adams men. Did you ever hear of such impudence? Adams men asking for office and emolument? Why I suppose in a short time they will ask the President to decline, as a particular favor, for the benefit of Mr. Clay.

I see you are raising a great noise about the U. S. Bank. Stock has fallen, you say. Well what of that? Did not I fall the other year in Vermont and break my leg? My life was within an ace of 99 per cent. under par, and yet few of the rascally fellows mourned over me. You must not be alarmed about the Bank. The next time I go north, I mean to look into their vaults and ascertain that all is safe. If they grumble, then let them beware. I am not a woman of to-day, yesterday, or next week. I am a woman of a thousand years.

My friend the Secretary of the Hartford Convention is also on his knees about the Bank. Tell him from me—from Anne Royall—that he had better be on his knees about a certain black affair he was concerned in at Hartford. I have heard of that and I have some thoughts of writing a book on his transgressions. You cannot conceive how busy I am, manufacturing resolutions for the members. Up comes this one—t'other one—and a third M. C.—"Mrs. Royall, do write a resolution about the claim of John Dobbin, for a horse." "Madame Royall, I want your aid, I want a bit of a resolution about a land claim." I am actually driven into the necessity of supporting "national education" even at the risk of offending several of my Virginia friends, who say, "the thing, Mrs. Royall, is totally unconstitutional."

Talking of constitutions—some of the members of Alabama and North Carolina are the most unconstitutional folks I ever saw. What do you think of "six feet six inches in socks," actually in red worsted socks. I know you will doubt it in N. York, where you have Fanny Wright and Peter Owen, but I'll bet my black book against four hundred Shares of United States Stock, and that is but an even bet now-a-days—that I am rather under than over truth. Then there is an Alabama or Louisiana, or some other *ana* member who will measure five feet ten every way—backwards—forwards—upwards—or downwards.—This is outrageously unconstitutional.

This is the Congress of great men—notwithstanding all that Mr. Martindale writes to the Secretary of the Hartford Convention. I want to know from you if Martindale is actually an anti-man. It has been so reported here; but I don't think he has brains enough for such a business. Now there's my admirer Phineas L. Tracy, who is a prodigy of wisdom and eloquence. When he speaks he will astonish all. No one knows the wonders that lurk under his cap, till he shake a little of it out. I wish you would give Gaddy a gentle hint. He has a rascally set of writers, who ought to be well pickled every day.

I am rather out with some of the Virginians. They wont buy my book. Says I the other day to a Mr. Ploughshare—"Mister, wont you buy this book?"—What do you think he said? "I dont buy hbels." I do sometimes think and seriously think that Virginia and New York are the two largest and meanest states in the Union. Your state is the birth place of anti-masonry, and Virginia wont let every white man vote. Why the thing is utterly irreconcilable with Montesquieu and every writer on metaphysics I ever read. It is abominable—it is unheard of. I have sometimes thought that Mr. Randolph was right in wishing to "let well enough alone," as Alderman Binns called the re-election of John Quincy; but ever since a Virginian M. C. refused to buy my book, I begin to think that "Mr. Let-well-enough-alone" ought not to be let alone. Suppose I had done nothing—written nothing to enlighten the world, where would we all have been now? I wish Mr. Robert Walsh of Philadelphia, would answer that question. Walsh I understand is very querulous about the U. S. Bank. Tell him if you fall in with him, to mind his review and his grammar, and let the Bank alone. I mean to settle that business when the time comes.—My friend Judge Forman is making a frying pan to roast the Bank one of these days, if it does not behave itself. It must give Clay his walking papers, and dish up Webster with oyster sauce.

I am more concerned about the anti-auction men than any thing else. They are evidently rare fellows and dont know their letters. Are they rich? Have they a snug fund now-adays? I dont care a fig about champaign, and let me whisper in their ear, that champaign will do them no good in this quarter.—The members are not the big A's they suppose them to be. I have been training them for several weeks. I have been trotting them out and trotting them in every morning—and I think the anti-auction committee will find them ruinous *versus* Turks.

Sam Patch is here—so you need not make monodies upon that hero. The only fault I found with him is that he puts his legs too far through his pantaloons. There is a fault either in the pantaloons or the legs, but I dont know which. Mr. Webster is not yet come. I or you have been hitting that gentleman hard of late. Beware how you indulge in that propensity! He is my friend and that ought to cover him with an ægis protection. Mr. Holmes of Maine, is here at his post. Some doubts are entertained about his politics—dont be uneasy. Mr. Holmes is always with his state. I pity the poor Adams' men during this winter. If I could remain in Washington, I would give soirees myself, I would keep them in countenance and save their lives. I understand the

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

EQUITY SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Hon'ble the Court of Equity, made at Fall Term, 1829, in the suit wherein David Smith (Haymount), is complainant, and the Widow and Heirs at Law of Wm. W. Ballard, dec'd, are Defendants, I will on Monday the 1st day of February next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M., expose for sale at Public Auction,

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

situate on Hay Mount, where the said Ballard formerly lived, and containing one half acre of Land.

A credit of six months will be given upon the purchaser entering into bond with approved securities, and the

W. F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*

Tristram 20, 1829. ts.

Mount School.

Parents the inhabitants of this place,

Great mortality at this School on Hay Mount, for the advancement will begin on

Advertiser, dated at Key West are $2 50 a

October, presents a most appalling for the

of the distress which that Island has suffered from Yellow Fever. The writer says:

"The miseries and sufferings, and all the appalling horrors attendant on pestilence and death, have perhaps never been equalled—certainly never surpassed by those which have visited this ill-fated—devoted [illegible] during the past season. Of between 150 and 160 inhabitants who remained to spend the summer months on the Island, upwards of 70 have fallen victims to the dreadful malady—But one solitary individual in the place (F. A. Brown, Esq.) has entirely escaped. The circumstances attending a great proportion of the [illegible]

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have been such as to excite a more	88
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has power to describe—nor can[illegible]ing,	76
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participated in its dreadful cala[illegible],	2 34
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portion of country, with no re[illegible]dale	87
in itself for support, at the season of the	1 01

year when few or no vessels pass, a general scarcity prevailed, not only of fresh provisions but of almost every comfort and convenience, which the feeble and exhausted system requires to nourish and sustain its sinking frame. The small supply of poultry which the Island afforded, commanded prices beyond the means of the poorer classes to procure. Half grown chickens sold from $1 50 to $2 00 each. The poor and needy sufferer consequently had nothing to nourish and restore his emaciated frame, but bread and salted beef, and even these were often debarred him for the want of some friendly hand to administer them.

Good humor.—The late lord John Townsend, whose good humor was proverbial, was dining one day at a friend's, where, among other servants, the coachman waited at table. In handing a sauce tureen, honest John unluckily spilt part of its contents over his lordship's clothes, who, instead of showing any displeasure, jocosely said, "John, you should take care never to grease any thing but your wheels."

Fire Eaters.—We trust that Monsieur Chaubert, commonly called the Fire King, will not visit this country, as some of our judicial tribunals may, as in case of Mr. Peters, call him to account for pursuing a profession which threatens so much personal danger. He lately swallowed a tea spoonful of Prussic Acid, and threatens, in a short time, to allow a mad dog to bite him with impunity. He is a lost man if he visits the eastern part of our country. We notice this, seeing an advertisement of a juggler at New Orleans, who offers to dine on a dish of red hot burning coals. This daring of the elements will not do—it is irreverend and profane. Sir John Falstaff says—

"I saw a flea on Bardolph's nose,
And it reminded me of a soul burning
In hell fire."

What temporal punishment can be inflicted on a man who swallows coals of living fire and drinks Prussic Acid? Some years ago, a juggler, in the western part of this state, after going through his deceptions, said, "ladies and gentlemen, I will shew you something that you will consider very strange." So spreading a blanket on the floor and seating himself, he very coolly blew out his brains with a pistol. The audience did think it strange enough and never went to see another conjurer.

N. Y. Enquirer.

Pedestrian Feat.—A Mr. Richie of Scotland, lately walked fifty two miles, in fourteen hours and a half, over a mountain road. He won a hundred sovereigns by the exploit.

Cure for Corns.—An English carpenter being very much annoyed by a corn, employed a fellow workman to cut off the toe with a chisel.

If a man would keep both integrity and independence free from temptation, let him keep out of debt; Dr. Franklin says, "It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright."

An inviolable fidelity, good humor, and complacency of temper, outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make the decays of it invisible.

Command your temper and countenance.
Beware of proffered friendship
Avoid noisy laughter.
Strive to write well and grammatically.
Neglect not an old acquaintance.
Lose no time in transacting business.
Be not frivolous.
Suppose not yourself the object of ridicule.

Fresh Goods.

BOXES bunch Raisins, (new crop)
Jars Malaga Grapes,
Boxes sperm Candles,
Bags Filberts,
Casks Goshen Cheese,
Cogniac Brandy, Wines, Holland Gin,
Shot, Lead, &c. &c.

A SMALL STOCK OF CHEAP

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Now opening and for sale at the Old Stand of
WILLIAMS & FENN, *Person Street.*

N. B. Those indebted to the late firm of Williams & Fenn, are requested to make payment before the first of January next, as further indulgence cannot be given.

W. W. WILLIAMS,
J. C. FENN.

Fayetteville, 19th Nov. 1829.

Groceries.

THE subscriber has just received from Liverpool a large and general assortment of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale at his Store on the Corner of Market Square, viz:

8 hhds. Coarse and fine salt
1 hhd. Lump sugar,
2 ceroons Qr. casks Malaga Grapes,
1 case Pimento, ginger,
15 quarts Irish potatoes,
10 boxes Cod fish,
30 do Scotch do.
40 mats
50 boxes
25 kegs
1 cask
1 do
1 bbl.
6 boxes
2 do
25 do
10 do
10 casks
150 reams

All of which he will sell low for cash or on short credit to punctual customers.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1829.

Groceries.

THE subscriber has just received from Aberdeen on the 18th November, and offers for sale at his Store on Person street, a few doors above Mr. McLane had an interest, a general assortment of GROCERIES, viz:

8 hhds. Coarse and fine salt
1 hhd. Lump sugar,
2 ceroons Qr. casks Malaga Grapes,
1 case Pimento, ginger,
15 quarts Irish potatoes,
10 boxes Cod fish,
30 do Scotch do.
40 mats
50 boxes
25 kegs
1 cask
1 do
1 bbl.
6 boxes
2 do
25 do
10 do
10 casks
150 reams

All of which he will sell low for cash or on short credit to punctual customers.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1829.

From Liverpool Times of the 24th.

The sales last week were upwards of 28,200 bales, almost an unprecedented amount, and the business done on Saturday and yesterday was also considerable, being about 6000 bales."

A change has taken place in the French Ministry, Prince Polignac having been appointed President of the Council of Ministers; Count de Labourdonnaye named Minister of State, and Member of the Privy Council; Baron de Montbel appointed Secretary of State for the Interior, in his stead; Count de Guernon de Ranville Secretary of State for the Department of Ecclesiastical and Public Instruction, in the room of Count de Montbel.

The Journal du Havre says, that M. de Chantelauze entered the Ministry on the 16th August, and retired on the 16th of September, and that he had thus, like a certain man, his *hundred days* of power—but without the semblance he ever had to *genius!*

The Emperor of Russia has ordered passports to be granted to Halib Pacha, to go to Petersburgh, as Ambassador from the Porte to solicit the reduction of the indemnity payable under the Treaty of Adrianople.

The Russian troops in Bessarabia, in the Principalities and the Turkish provinces beyond the Danube, are to be kept up to a full complement. Erzeroum and the other Turkish fortresses in Asia, not ceded to Russia, are ordered to be evacuated.

It is expected on the meeting of Parliament, that the intended communication by steam from Valentia to America, will be carried into immediate execution. It will be supported by the Marquis of Lansdowne and Mr. O'Connell.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

London, Nov. 23.—A considerable degree of interest has been excited in the city during last week, by the circulation of a rumor of negotiations being in progress betwixt the American Minister and the President of the Board of Trade, which have for their object the restoration to American citizens of a direct communication with our West India colonies. It is needless here to state the grounds on which this privilege was withdrawn from them by Mr. Canning. It is enough to state reasons why the interdictions should continue. The circumstances of the two countries are now materially altered. America has since then attempted to become a manufacturing country. If she has succeeded, any reduction on the rates of duties chargeable on the importation of British manufactured goods, will not increase the consumption of them in that Republic. If, on the contrary, she has been chiefly supplied as we believe to be the case, with British manufactures smuggled into her states, then we already possess the trade, and there is no occasion to grant privileges for what we already have. Since this interdiction, considerable progress has been made, chiefly at New Orleans, in the growth and cultivation of sugar and rum, and as the quantities of both must be annually on the increase, the returns to America of colonial produce now would be of little consequence, and must annually be of less. If, by a direct communication between the United States of America and our colonies, lumber could be procured cheaper than it is under the present system, then indeed there might be some reason, at all events, to entertain the questions; but the reverse, we are given to understand, would be the result. Bermuda and Halifax are free ports, and abundance of lumber is sent to them. The markets at stated periods, are so completely glutted that the planter can at all times supply himself on much cheaper terms than he was able to do when the Americans had the whole range of our colonial possessions to look up to for a market. The strongest argument, however, against any concessions on this head, is the state of our possessions in America, to raise the prosperity and power of which, is the best policy of the British empire. Already the intercourse with the colonies is considerable in extent, and of increasing consequence. A great quantity of British capital has been embarked in this department of British commerce, and it is entirely carried on under the British flag. The Americans must show some stronger grounds for an alteration in their favor than we can imagine, before any British minister can grant them such advantages as they now require. They find that our colonists can obtain their lumber under the present system on lower terms than they could under the old one, and therefore they desire to have an alteration. They find that British ships and not those of their Republic have the carrying trade. They find that their attempts to manufacture at home is a failure, and that British manufacturers can and do undersell them in their own markets. They have discovered that prohibitory duties injure not Great Britain, but the United States of North America. For these, and many other reasons, they now feel inclined to admit our vessels into their harbors on terms of reciprocity, and for these and other reasons, it is the duty of our Minister not to yield to an alteration, which must be in every way beneficial to the United States, which must be injurious to our North American possessions, and the advantages of which, to our colonial interests, at all events, are of very doubtful character.

West India Trade.—We announced some days ago that apprehensions were entertained that our government were seriously thinking of throwing open the West India trade to the United States. There is now no doubt, extraordinary as it may appear, that such is the fact. The negotiations upon this subject have been going on *sub rosa*, for some months.

Another Turn-out at Manchester.—Says a Manchester date of November 16th. Another of those outbreakings of popular feeling, by which the peaceable inhabitants of this town have of late been so much alarmed, has again occurred to-day. At 12 o'clock, the hour of dinner, all the hands of Messrs J. & W. Parker, of Newton, struck work, in consequence of an attempt to reduce their [wages, and compelling them to purchase provisions at the "Tommy Shops" kept by their employers." Thence they proceeded to the factory of Messrs. Lees, Ancoats, a weaving shop, near Ancoats, and requested the weavers to join them, but their request not being readily acceded to, a number of them entered the shop and compelled the greater part to cease working. They then proceeded to Mr. Clark's factory in the neighborhood, and succeeded, by similar means, in inducing the men to leave off work. By this time many hundreds were collected to the mob, and further outrages would probably have taken place, if at this juncture, Mr. Lavender and a strong party of police had not appeared on the ground. On perceiving them the crowd dispersed in all directions. Shortly afterwards a party of military arrived, and paraded the streets in the vicinity of Ancoats and Newcross. There was not, however, any crowd to oppose them, and the evening has hitherto passed without further outrage.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Leonard, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for public printer, reported that Lawrence & Lemay are duly elected.

Mr. Sneed, from the Committee of Finance, to whom was referred the resolution authorizing the Treasurer to obtain loans from the State Bank on a deposite of Treasury notes, in case of a deficiency in the revenue for the next fiscal year, reported that it is inexpedient to make the provision suggested in said resolution; which report was concurred in.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Mr. Moore, from the select committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to a Map of the State, reported that it is inexpedient at this time to engage in such an undertaking. Concurred in.

Mr. McDiarmid presented a bill authorising Alexander, William, and Duncan Murchison, to erect a Bridge across Lower Little River, in Cumberland county.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the compensation of witnesses who may be summoned to give evidence before justices of the peace out of court.

Mr. Montgomery, of Orange, presented the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table:

Whereas it is probable that an application will be made during the present session of Congress for an extension of the charter of the Bank of the U. States, based upon principles identical with or similar to those involved in its present organization:

Be it therefore resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to resist any proposals for the extension of the charter of the existing Bank of the United States, or the establishment of any other predicated upon individual capital.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The bill to establish a Bank on the faith and credit of the State, was again taken up, amended, and passed its third reading, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Bell, Brower, Burgin, Cooper, Crump, Davenport, Davidson, Etheridge, Harris, Hinton of Beaufort, Hoke, Johnson, Love, McDaniel, Miller, Montgomery of Orange, Moore, McFarland, McNeill, Marshall, Martin, Matthews, Pool, Ramsay, Riddick, Sherrard, Underwood, Walton, Wellborn, Welch, and Wilson—33

NAYS.—Messrs. Askew, Barnes, Beasly, Burney, Davis, Dickinson, Franklin, Hinton of Wake, Leonard, McDiarmid, McEntyre, Meares, Melchor, Mitchell, Montgomery of Hertford, Moseley, Rainey, Sanderson, Spaight, Sneed, Smith, Ward, Williams of Franklin, Williams of Martin.—25.

Thursday, Dec. 24.

Mr. McDiarmid presented a resolution in favor of John Black, Sheriff of Cumberland.

Several bills were passed into laws; among which are the bill to compel the County Trustees of Moore, Chowan and Robeson to pay the Jurors in preference to other claims; and the bill supplementary to an act for improving the navigation of Black or South river, so far as it is the dividing line between the counties of Sampson and Cumberland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Nash, from the Judiciary committee, reported the bill amendatory of the laws for the suppression of counterfeiting, with an amendment, which was agreed to, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Melvin presented a bill supplementary to the act for improving the navigation of Black or South river, so far as it is the dividing line between the counties of Sampson and Cumberland; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Smith of Chatham, submitted a resolution, directing the Governor to loan to the New Hope Creek Navigation company, in Chatham county, such instruments belonging to the State as may be necessary to survey and level New Hope creek. Which resolution was passed and sent to the Senate.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

James Rainey, elected in place of Bedford Brown, from Caswell, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Wyche, from the committee to whom was referred the report of the commissioners appointed to examine the account of the State against the United States, reported a resolution directing the Governor to request of the General Government a speedy settlement of said account, and to employ an agent, with powers to adjust, liquidate, and settle, all claims of the State against the U. States.—Which resolution passed its first reading.

Mr. Mendenhall, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to a Map of the State, reported a resolution authorising the Governor to employ some person to make actual surveys of the State, and to contract for the engraving, printing, and delivery of 1000 copies of a Map of the State, for a sum not exceeding $12,000; which passed its first reading.

The bill concerning the University, passed its third reading, and was sent to the Senate.

A number of private bills passed their 3d reading.

Joseph B. Outlaw was elected Councillor of State.

The bill to modify the punishment affixed to the crime of Bigamy, and the bill authorizing the Board of Internal Improvement to contract for re-opening and improving Currituck Inlet, have passed into laws.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The bill introduced by Mr. Swain, to consolidate the acts of Assembly imposing a tax on lands, and to appoint a "Board of Valuation," with a view to a more equal assessment of real estate, passed its second reading.

Most of the day was consumed in debate on a bill to render the Solicitors of the State, and some other officers, ineligible to seats in the Legislature. It was advocated by Messrs. Bethel, Fisher, and Bynum, and opposed on constitutional ground, by Messrs. Cooper, O'Brien, Wyche, Carson, Nash and Gaston. It was indefinitely postponed.

Thursday, Dec. 24.

The bill giving time to the Banks of Cape Fear and Newbern to close their business, &c. and to pay and collect their debts, was read, and after discussion laid on the table.

The Bank Bill was received from the Senate, and ordered to be printed.

The bill to vest the right of electing Sheriffs in the free white men of the State, was read the second time. Mr. Greene moved for its indefinite postponement, but the motion was negatived, 86 to 42 votes. Sundry amendments were made to the bill, and it passed its 2d reading, yeas 79, nays 50. The whole day was occupied in the consideration of this Bill, of the passage of which there is now no doubt.

Raleigh, Dec. 28.

LEGISLATURE.—On Thursday last, in the House of Commons, Mr. Calloway, from the select committee to whom certain Resolutions were referred on the subject of appropriating money amongst the States, by the General Government, made a detailed Report, concluding with the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, That the most fair and equal mode of making appropriations for Internal Improvements by the Congress of the United States, is the apportionment of the funds set apart for this purpose, among the several States, in the ratio of their representation, to be by them applied as they deem expedient.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to use their exertions to have the proceeds of the sale of the Public Lands, or such other sources of Public Revenue as may be deemed right and proper, set a part as a separate fund, to be apportioned at stated periods among the several States, in the ratio of their Representation, for the purposes of Internal Improvements and Education.

These Resolutions were for the present laid on the table, and on motion of Mr. Gaston, ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. McNeill of the Senate, the Committee on that part of the Governor's Message, which had reference to a Lunatic Asylum and Penitentiary, were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing in this State, an asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

Mr. Wellborn submitted a Resolution on Thursday, which has for its object to construct a Rail Road from Campbellton to Fayetteville, the expense of which is to be met from the unexpended balance of the appropriation made last session to complete the works below Wilmington. It is known, that the General Government have assumed the entire control of the operations there, and the State has consequently been released from any further trouble or cost, in relation to them. But a small portion of the sum voted at the last session has been expended, and the residue, we are confident, could not be employed in a mode more conducive to the best interests of the State, than in constructing the proposed Railway. The Resolution passed its first reading.

Both Houses adjourned from Thursday to Saturday, Friday being Christmas day.

On Saturday, the Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. C. Hinton in the Chair, on the proposition submitted some days ago by Mr. D. F. Caldwell, in relation to the power of Congress to make Improvements within this State. The Resolution being read, the mover proposed a modification of it, by striking out certain words, and inserting others. Mr. Spaight called for a division of the question; and the sense of the Committee being taken on striking out, and carried, Mr. Spaight, in order to bring the merits of the question fully before the Committee, moved that the proposition be so amended as to read: "Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Legislature that Congress does not possess the power to make Improvements of national concern in this State." Mr. Caldwell then spoke at considerable length, in support of the power of Congress to make such improvements. At the conclusion of his Speech, on motion of Mr. Spaight, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

It will be seen on reference to the proceedings of Thursday, that the Sheriff's Bill, which has so long been before our Legislature, has passed its second reading in the House of Commons by so large a majority, as to render its final passage certain.

The House of Commons were principally engaged on Saturday, in the consideration of the bill to increase the salary of the Public Treasurer from $1,500 to $2,000. Mr. Taylor of Orange, moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived, 90 to 34. It finally passed its second reading, by a majority of *two* votes, having been previously amended to increase the salary $400 instead of 500—thus allowing the Treasurer $1,900. Mr. Bynum submitted a series of Resolutions, which were ordered to be printed, denying the right of Congress to execute works of Internal Improvements within this State; and Mr. Gaston, submitted sundry Resolutions, affirming the constitutional power of Congress to appropriate money to all such objects of Internal Improvement as may be sanctioned by this State, which were likewise ordered to be printed. We will publish both sets of Resolutions in our next.—*Register.*

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, during the past week, the proceedings have been almost devoid of interest. A bill providing for the allowance of interest to certain States therein mentioned, on such advances made by them to the United States during the late war as have been or may hereafter be refunded to them, was taken up on Wednesday. Amendments to provide for the payment of interest to the States of Rhode Island and New Hampshire, were agreed to; and, on motion of Mr. Iredell, the bill was further amended by inserting the State of North Carolina. The question being on the third reading of the bill, it was objected to by Mr. Benton, on the ground of a want of information of its effect. It was then laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives.—On the 21st, Mr. Rencher, Representative from this State, appeared and took his seat.

A letter was received from Lewis Williams, of this State, begging to be excused, on account of bad health, from serving as Chairman of the Committee of Claims. Mr. Whittlesey was appointed in his place.

On the 22d, Mr. Wickliffe, from the committee on Retrenchment, reported in part a bill to establish a rule for the computation of the mileage of Members of Congress, and for other purposes; and a bill to regulate the allowance of forage to officers of the army.—Which bills were twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Wm. B. Shepherd, it was

Resolved, That the several surveys of Roanoke Inlet, North Carolina, with a view to a navigable communication between Albemarle Sound and the Ocean, now on the files of this House, be referred to the Committee on Commerce; and that the said committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of re-opening said Inlet.

On motion of Mr. Carson, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing a survey to be made of the waters of the Atlantic States south of Virginia, with a view to the establishment of a National Armory.

On motion of Mr. Chilton, the several bills and resolutions reported at the last session of Congress by the Committee on Retrenchments, were recommitted to the Committee on the same subject at the present session of Congress.

On the 23d, Mr. Richardson moved the following resolution, which was read and ordered to lie on the table, viz:

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to consider the expediency of appropriating a portion of the Revenue of the United States to purposes of Education, to be apportioned among the several States and Territories, according to the ratio of Representation.

On motion of Mr. McDuffie, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Martin of S. C. in the Chair,) and took up the bill reported by the committee of Ways and Means making an appropriation for fitting for sea the frigate Brandywine. No objection being made to the bill, the committee rose and reported it to the House. On the question of ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading—

Mr. McDuffie, (Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means) briefly stated the necessity for this appropriation. The fact was known to every member of the House, that the commerce of the U. States in the Gulf of Mexico and with South America was subject to piratical depredations, and also that the political relations of the governments of the South were in such a state as required that the U. States should maintain a considerable naval force in that sea. The recent loss of the Hornet made it almost indispensable that another vessel should be immediately despatched to supply her place. For this purpose this appropriation was necessary.

The bill was then ordered, *nem. con.* to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

On the 24th, Mr. Carson moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch of the Mint in the Gold region of North Carolina.

This resolution being read, was *rejected.*

Both Houses adjourned from Thursday the 24th, to Monday the 28th.

MR. BRANCH'S REPORT.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy commences with giving a detailed account of the service in which the different squadrons have been employed during the present year. He urges the same recommendation as appeared in the Message concerning ships in ordinary. He objects to the Commandants of the Yards preparing ships for service, to the discharge of seamen in Foreign ports, and to paying the expense of their return to the United States. On the subject of lessening the number of Navy Yards, he says:

"The Navy Yards established and now in operation in the United States, are located at the following places: Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Brooklyn, New York, Pensacola, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and Norfolk. There is scarcely any part of the expenditure for the establishment of a Navy which has contributed so much to exhaust the general fund intended for its support, as that which has been applied to objects connected with the building and maintaining of Navy Yards. It appears from the report made to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy for 1828, that the permanent expenses under this head, including Naval, Ordinary, Hospital and Civil, amount, annually, to $268,744. The great expense incurred in the support of these numerous establishments, makes it proper to inqure whether it may not be materially diminished by a reduction of their number, without affecting injuriously, other important interests of the Navy. The opinion entertained by those most conversant with such subjects, seems to be, that the number now in operation, is greater than the public service demands; that the reduction of them would effect an important diminution of expenditure; and that by concentrating the means and materials for building, repairing, &c. at two or three points most favorable for such purposes, it would tend greatly to promote the general objects of these establishments."

The Secretary then speaks of the value of the live oak belonging to the United States, and proposes that instead of agents stationed on the coast, a marine force should be employed for its protection. He informs the Executive that experiments as to the value of cotton sails and cordage have been, and will continue to be made. The establishment of naval schools, the revision of the laws concerning pursers, and a regular system of compensation to the officers are recommended. The Secretary of the Navy concludes his report with the following observations:

"The present Naval Corps of the United States is believed to be more numerous than is required by the wants of the service, and more than can be advantageously employed with reference to the proper advancement in the knowledge and practice of their profession.

"It is now twenty-eight years since a judicious pruning was given to the Navy; a period sufficient to admit some useless suckers to repose under the shade of its virtue and its valor. The time would, therefore, seem to have arrived, to correct some of the evils of the service by a Peace Establishment, and which it would go far to effect, by lopping off the useless and insubordinate portion of its materials. The remainder would be preserved in more correct views of the service, and their management become more easy to the Executive Department.

If, in pruning these excrescences from the too luxuriant growth of the Navy, some branches should be lopped off, which in their day, have borne good fruit, let it be remembered that the Navy Pension Fund with its ample stores, is open for their sustenance and support; and, it may be added, that the Navy Asylum, on the Schuylkill, is now so near its completion as to promise at an early day to afford a permanent and comfortable residence to its disabled founders, and to such as, though not disabled, may have merited, by their bravery or long and faithful services, the gratitude of their country."

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the New York "Courier and Enquirer" of December 19.

☞ THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—Some of the Western papers in commenting on the President's Message appear to take it for granted that Gen. Jackson will not be a candidate for re-election, and ask, who "is to be his successor?" "Will New York be recreant to herself, and forget the claims of the Secretary of State?" We think the time has not arrived to discuss these questions, and we hope they will not be agitated until the intentions of our worthy Chief Magistrate in relation to a re-election, have been definitively declared. He, unquestionably, is the choice of the people over any other person in the United States, and, if his health will permit, he will no doubt consent to serve another term.

When the time arrives, however, for this State to act on these questions, we can assure our Western friends, that she will be true to herself and to the Republican party throughout the United States. Her claims are great, and so well understood, that we have no fears but her wishes on this all important question will be promptly met by those States with which she has so often acted in concert, and to which she has so repeatedly yielded her just pretensions. So much for her claims as a State; but, independent of these claims, the talents and qualifications of Martin Van Buren—his stern republican principles and unwavering consistency—his industry and legal acquirements—his knowledge of men and measures—unite to place him before the people as a suitable candidate for the Presidency when the proper time shall have arrived.

We again repeat that this subject ought not to be discussed at present. A respect for General Jackson should, and we hope will, prevent his friends from pursuing it, as the people are unquestionably anxious to re-elect him, and no portion of them more so, than the friends of Mr. Van Buren.

From the Washington Telegraph of Dec. 21.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—We regret to see, in the Courier and Enquirer, an editorial article, which will no doubt be considered as a formal and authorized announciation of Mr. Van Buren, as a candidate for the Presidency. We regret it because its tendency will be to encourage the hopes of those who, relying on a division of the Republican party, calculate upon holding the balance of power, and thus, to use the words of Mr. Clay, "obtaining the control" of the choice of the next President. The article is, in every sense, indiscreet, because it cannot benefit the individual whom it professes to serve, and is directly in conflict with his known opinion. *We know* that no one is more opposed to the agitation of that question than Mr. Van Buren, and that he permits no fit opportunity of discountenancing and discouraging it, to pass by unimproved.

Extensive Robberies.—Robbery appears to be the order of the day. We find in the N. York papers the following advertisement:

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.—Samuel S. Burr, master of the sloop Virginia, owned at Haverhill, Mass., left this city on the 12th of December, instant, having in his possession about *five thousand dollars*, in bills of the United States' Branch Bank of this city, obtained that morning on account of his owners.—Burr was last seen at Albany, on Monday morning, the 14th instant, which leaves no doubt that he has absconded with the money. Said Burr was formerly of Fairfield, (Conn.) is about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in heighth, dark complexion, thick set, and round faced—usually wears a skull cap, and is quite bald; walks quick and erect, and is of handsome address—had on when last seen, a new dark colour'd surtout. The above reward will be paid for the arrest of said Burr, and the recovery of the money, or a proportionate sum for any part thereof. Information may be given to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.
149 Water-street.

WILLIAM CALDWELL,
Haverhill, Massachusetts.

And a handbill from Boston, contains the following:

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.—Last night a gentleman from New York brought two packages—one containing thirty-three hundred dollars in bills of the New England Banks; and the other one hundred Spanish doubloons, both addressed to the subscribers, which were put into the hands of Mr. James Barker, keeper of the Marlboro' Hotel, to be delivered to us. This morning, about half past 9 o'clock, a man called at the Hotel, and requested Mr. Barker to give him any packages he might have for us. Mr. Barker supposing we had sent for them, delivered them to him. He was a middle aged man, stout built, near six feet high, and appeared to be a hand carman. A reward of $500 will be paid for the recovery of the money and the thief, or a proportion for either.

GILBERT & SONS,
Exchange street.

Boston, Saturday Morning, Dec. 19, 1829.

[This last robber has been apprehended at Brattleborough, Vt. and all the doubloons and bills, except about $150, recovered.]

Study dignified as well as pleasing manners.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1829.

This day concludes five years since we entered upon the discharge of the duties of Editor of this paper. This is a longer period than any other person has ever, we believe, conducted a newspaper in this town; indeed, during the eight years of the existence of the Observer previous to its coming into the hands of the present Editor, it had undergone no less than *eight* changes of Proprietors and Editors. We entered upon this business with a determination to make it our permanent location, from which nothing should induce us to withdraw but the lack of sufficient patronage. Thus far we have had little reason to complain on that score, and should have done, if all our patrons were alike punctual; but if some of them were not patrons in name only. A large number of subscribers to this paper have continued to receive it regularly for periods of three, four, and five years, without making the slightest compensation. With these our patience is almost exhausted. One would suppose that the weekly receipt of the paper would be sufficient to remind them of their obligation to us. But as it has not had the effect, we took occasion in August last, to remind them specially of it. To those who paid attention to that appeal, we return our thanks; and for those who have not, we have again made out accounts, and forward in this paper, to which we earnestly solicit their immediate attention. The amounts may in all cases be forwarded by the mail, at our risk. We also forward in the same way, the accounts of such of our punctual subscribers as owe for a period as long as one year. To these, no appeal is necessary. We would say, however, to all, that we are very anxious to enlarge the Observer, to afford ample room for its extensive advertising custom, and at the same time not to be stinted in space for an agreeable variety of reading matter;—and that nothing but punctuality on the part of our debtors, can justify us in encountering the expense of such an enlargement.

On this occasion it may not be amiss to say, that we have no higher ambition than to be the proprietor of a free press. And if there are many in the country conducted with far more of spirit and ability—we have entirely failed of our object if there is one which has exhibited a greater regard for candor and truth, or been more consistently moderate and decent in its course than this. We have no idea of relinquishing our vocation, or of changing our course, so long as we can be assured of the approbation which has thus far attended our labors.

Launch.—On Sunday last, a beautiful Schooner, 143 tons burthen, built at the wharf in Lower Fayetteville, by Capt. Vandusen, for James Seawell, Esq. of this town, when just ready to be launched, was floated off the stocks, by the sudden rise of the river. She is called "*The Montezuma.*"

The West India Trade.—The extracts from late London papers, under the Foreign head, give us strong hopes that the negotiation on the subject of the West India ports has been resumed, and we trust will speedily be brought to a favorable conclusion. This trade is of great importance to this section of N. Carolina, and it will add correspondingly to the popularity of the administration by which it may be regained.

Gen. J. J. McKay, Senator in our State Legislature from Bladen county, who has been prevented from taking his seat by severe illness, has, we are glad to learn, so far recovered as to have passed through this town on Tuesday last, on his way to Raleigh.

The Legislature.—We may now hope for a speedy termination of this session of the Legislature. And a memorable session it will be—memorable for the creation of a State Bank, for the passage of a law to deprive Sheriffs of their independence, and for the *unintentional* election of Bedford Brown to the U. S. Senate. And if these measures be not sufficiently detrimental to the character and prosperity of the State, the probable failure of every measure calculated to improve her internal condition, may do the rest.

We know not what shape the Bank Bill will finally assume; but learn that it is only contemplated to give it a capital of 300,000 dollars; so that its mischief cannot be so extensive as we had feared. But that it will be mischievous, and fail to answer the ends expected of it, we have no sort of doubt. "Individuals do almost always conduct their own affairs with more prudence, diligence, and skill, than any person or nation can hope ever to find practiced by their best advised and most faithful agents." Who can doubt this? And if the Banks of North Carolina, conducted by their individual owners, have failed of usefulness and profit, how can the State, with her salaried officers,—officers, too, dependent upon the caprice of a most capricious Legislature—expect to do better, or half as well?

We cannot deprive ourselves of the pleasure of again copying a part of the eloquent argument of Mr. Gaston on this subject at the last session. We hope again to hear his warning voice:

"One word more, Mr. Chairman, [said Mr. G.] upon this notion of establishing a Bank of the State. It has been suggested in another form, and from another quarter. I do most earnestly and solemnly warn this House and the People, from ever adopting so pernicious a project. Disguise it as you may, it is a palpable violation of the Federal Constitution, which we are all sworn to support. What are bills for the payment of money, issued by order of the State, and for the payment of which the faith of the State is pledged, but Bills of Credit issued by the State? Do you change their character by converting the State into a Bank, and calling the notes Bank notes? Miserable subterfuge! Do you get rid of your oath that you will not issue Bills of Credit, by causing it to be done on *your account?* Wretched prevarication! The measure is as repugnant to true policy as it is to the Constitution. A State never can carry on Banking operations with discretion. These require the keen sighted and ever-vigilant superintendence of those who have a direct and personal interest in their good management. For their success, it is essential that they should be conducted on those principles of steady, cautious and often severe policy, which alone can attract to them the confidence of the public. But put them under State control, and in every emergency, these principles will be made to yield to real or imaginary State necessity. The election—the annual election of Directors—will introduce into the Legislature a spirit of intrigue, combination, and corruption, destructive of moral principle; and sooner or later such Banks must blow up. Sir, so far from countenancing a Bank owned by the State, I lay it down as a sound rule, that a State never should have any concern in a bank, The alliance, like that between Church and State, is unnatural. It corrupts all parties. While the favor of the State is propitiated—and often it is propitiated by scandalous sacrifices of principle—the Bank has an influence which secures to it irresponsibility. When the favor of the State is lost—and it may be lost without a crime—unmerited partiality gives way to capricious hate and tyrannical resentment. I would have Banks owned solely by individuals—managed by Directors having a deep personal interest in their good conduct, and appointed by their brother stockholders. I would have them regulated by proper charters which compelled them to a punctual fulfilment of engagements, and denounced prompt and adequate penalties against delinquency. Such Banks—under the double controul of enlightened self-interest and impartial law—would indeed be blessings to the community.—But from Banks of the State may a kind Providence save my country!"

The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend for the last half year of two per cent.

Providential Escape.—We learn that during the night of the 26th inst., about 40 feet of the land-end of the Bridge across the Pee Dee at Cheraw, (next the town,) fell down, without its being discovered by the Toll keeper. When the mail stage, with six passengers, reached the abutment, the foremost horses turned immediately around, and loosed themselves from the coach, but unfortunately they both fell into the chasm, by which one of them was killed, the other slightly injured. The passengers, in the mean time, were left in an awfully critical situation, from which they could hardly have escaped with life if the other horses had advanced but a few paces.

The New York Enquirer of Monday says:—"We have the gratification to state on the most unquestioned and unquestionable authority, *that every word of the President's Message was written by himself, and that the most prominent suggestions are those of his own mind.* The first draft of this most valuable state paper, this creed of the republican party, in his own autograph, is given to a personal friend, and treasured up by him as a document of great value."

The Express, with the President's Message, reached Mobile, in Alabama, on Saturday morning the 12th, at a quarter past 9, being only 92¾ hours from Washington.

The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned on the 18th inst. 27 laws were passed; among which was one taxing U. States Bank Stock. The Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road Company succeeded in getting a loan of $100,000 from the State, secured by mortgage of their whole interest in their roads, canals, &c.

The following remarks on our Banks are more nearly correct than most of the articles which we have occasionally copied from the same paper on that subject:

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

North Carolina Politics—Banks.—The banking system which now prevails in the several states has a singular connexion with the rise and fall of public men—the poise and equipoise of parties. The currency is acknowledged by all to be a most important ingredient of commercial nations. It is truly the "searching operation" of every country.

We have been closely watching the public movements in North Carolina for some years past. That state had established a system of Banking soon after the termination of the last war, similar, in its leading features, to those which prevail in the middle and eastern states. It succeeded very well for a few years. The people borrowed, and never thought of pay-day. Elegance and expensive refinements were introduced. The banks paid for all. This could not last forever; and did not even last so long as a Spaniard's salutation. As soon as pay-day came, the people began to change their opinion about the utility and usefulness of their banks. A feeling of hostility increased with every return of a bank notice.

During the last few years North Carolina has been in a singularly unfortunate condition; and all this has arisen from her monetary system. Nothing now is so popular there as hostility and opposition to the state banks. Throughout the whole of the last contest for the presidency, the excitement among the people in relation to the banks, was the uppermost feeling—Jackson and Adams gave way to anti-banks & banks. In the last legislature, several new men, who had hitherto been little known in that state, stept forward on the bank question, took the side of the people, or, in other words, took the side of the debtors of the banks, made flaming speeches against these institutions, and kept the legislature in turmoil for several months. This gave them uncommon popularity among the people. They were received in their districts from the legislature with acclamation. Several of them have been since elected to Congress, entirely on the strength of the popularity they gained by opposition to the banks in the legislature.

It is just to state, however, that the banks of North Carolina were, generally, most barbarously conducted. There was some foundation for the accusation made against them, that they were merely brokerage establishments. There is nothing in society—in civilized society, that is so delicate—nothing so dangerous—nothing that requires greater prudence and discretion, than the management of banking institutions. In the state of New York, and in this city, we have been generally fortunate: practical talents, wisdom and discretion, have prevailed to a greater degree than might have been expected.

The National Intelligencer closes some very forcible strictures upon that part of the President's Message relating to the U. States Bank, with the following just tribute to the usefulness of that institution:

"With respect to the present Bank of the United States, we owe it no favor for the past, and we ask none of it, henceforth, forever. But can its worst enemy say that it has been administered upon party principles? Can any one deny that for so large and powerful a corporation, it has as few sins to answer for of that sort, as one could expect of fallible humanity? We have never heard it even charged with a political bias. The allegations against it have been confined, as far as we know, to such charges as that of establishing a Branch in a State where the State did not want it; of refusing to erect another where it was wanted by a State or neighborhood, but where there was no business to justify it; of placing too limited a capital at the New York Branch, and too large a one at some other; of charging a premium upon exchange between distant branches, to defray the cost of transporting specie; and of buying and selling bills of exchange, which the charter expressly authorizes it to do. Every one of these alledged offences, charged against the Administration of the Bank, is free from the taint of party influence.

"Of the benefits which the present Bank has yielded to Government, we hear nothing. Of its saving the expense of Loan Offices; of its lending money, *instanter*, upon any call from the Treasury Department, when there was none in the Bank belonging to the Government; of its having, in effect, guaranteed the receipts of the Government in good money, by saving it from the necessity of receiving the paper of hundreds of local Banks without capital; of its redemption, in fact, of the abased credit of the Government and its restoration of health to the circulation in the arteries and veins of the body politic, either no proper conception is formed, or purposely no note is taken. Every thing is to be subjected to party objects. The intended organization of A NATIONAL POLICE has been openly avowed: and, to aid it in subjecting every thing to A GREAT CENTRAL POWER here, at the Seat of Government, a National Government Bank is now projected. Heaven save the Republic!

"That this object is the deliberate motive of the authors of the Post Office Revolution, and of this corrupting Bank project, we have not the malice to believe. But that this will be the effect, he who runs may read.

"May Providence avert this curse!"

Consecration.—On Sunday last, the new edifice recently erected for the use of the Episcopal Congregation in this city, was consecrated to the service of Almighty God, by the Rt. Rev. J. S. Ravenscroft, Bishop of the Diocess. The Rev. Mr. Goodman of Newbern and the Rev. Mr. Green of Hillsborough, were also present on the occasion. At 11 o'clock, the Bishop and Clergy appeared attended by the Vestry, who repeated the 24th Psalm in alternate verses as they proceeded up the aisle to the chancel, where the Bishop and Clergy entered. A very excellent and appropriate Sermon was delivered by the Bishop, to a crowded auditory, from I Kings, vi. 11 & 12. "And the word of the Lord came to Solomon saying, *Concerning* the House which thou art building, if thou wilt walk in my statutes and execute my judgments, and keep all my commandments to walk in them; then will I perform my word with thee, which I spake unto David thy father."—*Ral. Register.*

A remarkable incident occurred in the Virginia Convention on Friday last. It was the circumstance of Mr. Madison's voting against every other member of the Convention, on a proposition, too, not his own. Of the great variety of projects for a basis of representation, which have been pressed by their respective authors, for several weeks past, one was deemed by Mr. M. as the most fair and expedient, and he embraced it: but, it appearing in the end, that it could not be carried, and that one somewhat variant would unite more votes, the friends of the former, including the mover himself, abandoned it for the latter—the opposite party voting against it of course; so that when the question came up on agreeing to the first proposition, every member voted against it excepting Mr. Madison, who, seeing no reason to change his opinion, maintained his consistency by voting for it. Thus it was that this venerable and illustrious citizen, whose name alone is "a tower of strength" presented the extraordinary spectacle of giving his solitary vote against the whole Convention.—*Nat. Int.*

Opening of the Welland Canal.—The commencement of navigation between Lakes Erie and Ontario is an event of great interest, on account of the extent of the great sheets of water thus connected, and the natural obstacle which has been overcome by the great work. A few years ago the sight of the falls of Niagara would have discouraged every idea of ever effecting a safe channel of navigation between the two Lakes; but it has already been accomplished. The first boat passed it on the 30th of last month, just five years after the commencement of the undertaking. This work will hereafter present new attractions to travellers visiting the vicinity of the great Cataract.—*N. Y. paper.*

Philadelphia, December 22.

An attempt was made, last night, to rob the Southern mail, between Frenchtown and Newcastle. The robbers cut the boot of the stage, and succeeded in opening a mail bag which was filled with papers; they then took a trunk, belonging to a passenger, and made off.

Daring Burglaries.—The store of Demarest and Greene, No. 70, Fulton street, drapers and tailors, was broken open on Sunday night, by forcing the outer door with a crow-bar, and nearly all the goods stolen. The amount cannot be exactly ascertained, but it is estimated to exceed 1000 dollars.

The office of Newton & Fay, 202, in Water stret, was also forcibly entered the same night, by some daring villains, who carried off between 3 and 4000 dollars in bank bills, and between 7 and 8 thousand dollars in checks and notes, together with many valuable papers. The notes and papers were found yesterday morning, scattered about on the Battery.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

POLICE.—*Precocious villany.*—Two little boys, one aged seven, the other eight years, were apprehended yesterday, on a charge of having a few days since broken a pane of glass, in the window of Mr. Marquand's jewellery store, in Broadway, and taken therefrom a suit of pearl and diamonds—consisting of a brooch, earrings and bracelets, valued at about 170 dollars.—The whole of the property was found, and had been secreted in different parts of the city. A part was found in a yard in Reed street; and what is very remarkable, in the same hole in which it was deposited, was found the key of Mr. Marquand's store, which was stolen about two years ago. The magistrates contemplate sending the infantine culprits to the House of Refuge—*N. Y. Gazette.*

The poet Moore has undertaken a *History of Ireland* from the earliest authentic records to the emancipation of the Catholics.

Navy Chaplaincy.—The Portsmouth Journal notices the appointment of the Rev. J. N. Maffitt, a distinguished preacher in the Methodist connexion, to the office of Chaplain in the U. S. Navy.

Communication.

Ticket for Police Officers for 1830.

MR. EDITOR:—The Election of Magistrate of Police and seven Commissioners, will by law take place on Monday next the 4th January 1830. Will you please make known the following Ticket, viz:

JAS. SEAWELL, Magistrate of Police.

Ward No. 1. SAMPSON BOON.
2. G. W. HUTTON.
3. DILLON JORDAN, Jr.
4. H. W. AYER.
5. DUN. McNEILL.
6. JOSHUA CARMAN.
7. JAS. MILLAR.

Many Citizens.

We are authorized to say that Mr. Henry cannot serve (if elected) as Magistrate of Police.

By last Night's Mail.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Wednesday Morning, Dec. 30.

But little business was done in the Legislature on Monday, in consequence of the death of Reuben Sanders, Esq., the Senator from Johnson county. He expired on that day, after an illness of brief duration. He was not buried in this city, but was carried for interment to his late residence in Johnson.

The Sheriffs' Bill has finally passed by an overwhelming majority, more than two votes to one. Mr. Eccles endeavored to have the privileges of the bill extended to all freemen, instead of being confined, as it now is, to free *white* men, but the motion was rejected 93 to 36. I suspect, whatever may be the expediency of this measure, there is great doubt whether the Legislature have the power thus to disfranchise individuals recognized as citizens by the Constitution. I hope this bill may answer the wishes of its advocates, but I have my fears that it will prove an entering wedge to corruption of some kind or other. The advocates of the bill say, if it fails in its effect, repeal it at the next session. But all experience proves, that the people once possessed with power, relinquish it with reluctance.

A bill was reported on Monday, to establish a fund for the erection and support of a Lunatic Asylum in this State. The bill provides, that the claim which North Carolina has against the United States for advances made during the late war, shall be applied, when collected, for this purpose. Another bill was reported, for ascertaining the number of individuals in the State to be benefitted by such an establishment. It is by this bill made the duty of the several Sheriffs to report to the Comptroller, the number of maniacs, lunatics, persons non compos mentis, &c. within their respective counties.

The resignation of Judge Toomer's temporary seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court was yesterday presented to the Legislature. This may perhaps obviate a difficulty which has prevented the Supreme Court as yet from sitting. It appears that according to the words of the Constitution, Judge Toomer's commission expires only with the termination of the session of the Legislature. Under these circumstances, Judge Ruffin did not feel himself legally authorized to enter upon the discharge of his duties. But as Mr. Toomer has resigned, I presume there can be no farther doubt on the subject.

Yesterday, but little business was done in either House. In the Commons, the Penitentiary bill was laid on the table and the bill to increase the salary of the Public Treasurer passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed by a majority of ten votes.

Extracts from a Letter to the Editor, dated
WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 26.

"Some days past a Resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives, providing for a distribution or division of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands of the U. S. among the several States and Territories in proportion to their Representation in the House of Representatives, to be applied to purposes of Education and Internal Improvement.

This resolution lies yet on the table. When taken up it will be a subject of much discussion and contention. The whole delegation from South Carolina, it is said, are opposed to it, backed by the decided stand which that State has taken against the measure. Most of the delegation from Virginia, and part of that of our own State are also opposed to it. But I am of opinion, from the demonstrations made in the House on several amendments militating against the principle of the resolution, which were proposed during the short discussion which occurred on its presentation, and from other indications, that it will ultimately be adopted.

The day seems to have passed away for a rigid and pertinacious adherence to the Virginia construction of the Constitution, as it is usually termed, on that subject; and such a construction will obtain as will accord with the spirit of that instrument, and will not jeopard State Rights, and yet more substantially forward the great interests of the Union and of the individual States."

"The President is apparently in very good health; and is said to devote much of his attention to his public duties."

DIED,

In Greenville, N. C., on the 22d inst., Mr. J. J. S. BRICKELL, aged 26 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 a 8 30. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 6½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 12 a 15. Corn, 40 a 45. Flour, $4 a 4 50. 25. Iron 5 a 6. Flaxseed, 90 a $1. Lard, 6. Lead, 7 a 7½. Shot, per bag, $2 a 2¼. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 30 a 33. Nails, cut, 7½ a 7¾, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 27½. Sugar, common 8½ a 9½, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 28 a 30. Whiskey, 25 a 28. Wheat, new 70 a 75.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem. Checks on the North ½ per cent. premium.

Just received and for sale,

15000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
15 hhds. Sugar,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
450 do. very coarse,
10 bbls. tanner's Oil,
24 doz. white Bottles,
400 lb. Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos.
35 lb. Camphor.
4 oz. Sulphate of Quinine,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, December 31, 1829. 56tf.

HATS, HATS.

THE Subscribers have just received a supply of Gentlemen's fashionable Beaver HATS, which they offer for sale cheap for cash.

HOYT & STURGES.
Market Square.

December 31. 56tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

EQUITY SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Hon'ble the Court of Equity, made at Fall Term, 1829, in the suit wherein David Smith (Haymount), is complainant, and the Widow and Heirs at Law of Wm. W. Ballard, dec'd, are Defendants, I will on Monday the 1st day of February next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M., expose for sale at Public Auction,

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

situate on Hay Mount, where the said Ballard formerly lived, and containing one half acre of Land.

A credit of six months will be given upon the purchaser entering into bond with approved securities.

W. F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*

December 20, 1829. ts.

Hay Mount School.

J. H. PERRY informs the inhabitants of this place, that he shall continue his School on Hay Mount, and will make every exertion for the advancement of his pupils. The ensuing Quarter will begin on Monday next. The prices of Tuition, are $2 50 a quarter for Reading and Spelling; $3 00 for the same with Writing; $3 50 for English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography; $5 00 for the Languages and the higher branches of Mathematics Tuition to be paid in advance.

December 30. 56 2wp.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON Monday the 8th day of February next, I will sell at the Court House Door, in the Town of Fayetteville, the following TRACTS OF LAND lying in the Districts of Lock's Creek, Flea Hill, Willis Creek, Rockfish, and 71st District, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the year 1828, together with all costs and charges, viz:

Lock's Creek District.

148 acres on Sandy creek, listed by David Horne, tax due,	$0	88
200 on do. by Abraham Leaden,		88
490 joining Autery and others, 300 manor plantation, 200 on Cape Fear joining McAlister, listed by Henry Nunnety,	13	17
50 on Burkhorn, by Merida Odum,	1	30
110 on do by Malcom Purcell,	1	00

Flea Hill District.

1007 on Horsepen branch and 44 joining D. McNeill, by John Carouth,	1	23
200 on do. do. by John Davis	1	36
575 on Great & Little creek, by Jas Geddie	1	69
199 on Flat Swamp, by Bryant Guy,		76
100 joining Henry Elliott, by Ezekiel King,	2	75
128 joining Matthew King, by Jos. N. King,	2	34
840 on Bain's Marsh, by Alex'r McPhail,	3	40
460 joining Carouth, by do do. for the heirs of John McPhail,		87
266 joining H. Griffin, by Mary McCorquedale	1	01
175 on Black River, by John McKethen,		33
75 Swamp, by John Norman,		71
100 on Mingo joining Trapwell, by John Pope,		79
18 joining Henry Elliott, by Joshua Taylor,		81
50 joining Gardner and others, unlisted, the estate of John McKay,		57

Willis Creek District.

143 on Cape Fear, by Daniel Butler,	4	08
300 west side C. F. Gray's crk, by Wm Brantly		76
200 joining D. Thames, by Jas. Chapman,	4	06
222 on Dunn's Creek, and 1 unimproved Lot, Fayetteville, Cool Spring, by B. Chapman,	7	50
268 north side Ashby crk, by Wm. Carver, sr.	1	12
200 south side Rockfish, by Wm. Carver, jr.		76
195 joining Thames, by Wm. Jordan,		74
156 east side Cape Fear, by Thos. Taylor,	3	28

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff
By A. BLACK, D. S.

Rockfish District.

330 Rockfish & Gills branch, by Dunc Black,	3	65
200 Rockfish, by Nancy Campbell,		76
200 ditto. by William Carman,		76
970 ditto. & Jumping gully, 100 on falls Rockfish, 3000 on big and little Rockfish, 180 Rockfish Mills, due for 1827 and 1828, by Thomas Davis,	28	76
100 Little Rockfish, by Thomas Davis for the estate of Wilkinson,		19
150 Broad branch, by Duncan Mac Arthur,		57
45 Camden road, by Elizabeth Newberry,		25
1462½ Beaver creek, by Malcom McPherson,	7	12
90 Sandy Run, by William Simmons,		94
380 Lion's Marsh, by Malcom Ray,	2	34
500 joining the Ellison survey, by Samuel and Alexander Williams,	2	53
81 Espie's creek, by Jno. Mac Neill,		89

Seventy-First District.

2800 Beaver creek, by D. Kay,	7	56
40 ditto ditto, by Neill Mac Cranie,		75
920 Little river, by James Munroe,	3	10

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff.
By D. GILLIS, D. S.

December 31, 1829. 56ts.

$30,000 Highest Prize.

60 Number Lottery—10 drawn Ballots.

Union Canal Lottery,

Fifteenth Class, to be drawn in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 7th January, 1830. A few Lucky Numbers direct from *Head Quarters*, just received and ready for sale at "HEWSON'S OFFICE," Petersburg.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	Prize of	30,000	DOLLARS,
		10,000	DOLLARS,
		6,000	DOLLARS,
		5,000	DOLLARS,
		3,260	DOLLARS,
5	Prizes of	1,500	DOLLARS,
10	do of	1,000	DOLLARS,
10	do of	500	DOLLARS,
10	do of	400	DOLLARS,
20	do of	300	DOLLARS,
20	do of	200	DOLLARS,
40	do of	100	DOLLARS,
50	do of	80	DOLLARS,
50	do of	60	DOLLARS,
100	do of	50	DOLLARS,
100	do of	40	DOLLARS,
150	do of	30	DOLLARS,
1800	do of	20	DOLLARS,
12250	do of	10	DOLLARS,

14620 Prizes, } Little more than one blank
19600 Blanks, } to a prize.

Tickets $10, *Halves* $5, *Quarters* $2 50.

Orders enclosing the cash or prize tickets, by mail or private conveyance, will meet with the same attention as if on personal application; and in all cases where money is received too late for investment, the same shall remain subject to order. Send your orders to the Truly Fortunate Office. Direct to

B. W. Hewson.

PETERSBURG, Va.

December 22, 1829.

DRAWING,

Of the Union Canal Lottery, 14th Class.

20, 25, 49, 54, 24, 22, 1, 32, 45.

20, 25, 49, a Capital Prize of 30,000 Dollars.

B. W. HEWSON, *Petersburg, Va.*

December 1829.

Fresh Goods.

BOXES bunch Raisins, (new crop)
Jars Malaga Grapes,
Boxes sperm Candles,
Bags Filberts,
Casks Goshen Cheese,
Cogniac Brandy, Wines, Holland Gin,
Shot, Lead. &c. &c.

A SMALL STOCK OF CHEAP

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Now opening and for sale at the Old Stand of
WILLIAMS & FENN, *Person Street.*

N. B. Those indebted to the late firm of Williams & Fenn, are requested to make payment before the first of January next, as further indulgence cannot be given.

W. W. WILLIAMS,
J. C. FENN.

Fayetteville, 19th Nov. 1829. 51-6w.

Groceries, Paints, &c.

THE Subscribers have received by the late arrivals from *New York and Philadelphia*, in part, their stock of Fall Goods, the whole of which are daily expected, and will comprise a very general assortment of *GROCERIES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS and OILS*, all of which they offer to their friends and the public generally, at reduced prices for *Cash* or country produce, for which the highest market price will at all times be paid. Their stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

50 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
30 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime green Coffee,
100 pieces Dundee and tow Bagging,
75 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted sizes,
150 bags Shot, assorted Nos.
10 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
10 do Jamaica Spice,
8 do race Ginger,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
2 hhds. green Copperas,
2 ceroons Sp. flt. Indigo,
1 case impl. and G. P. Teas, in 2lb cannisters
15 quarter boxes imp. G. P. & Hyson Teas,
10 boxes yellow Soap,
30 do Windsor and variegated do.
40 mats Cassia,
50 boxes Glass,
25 kegs Orange Powder,
1 cask Salt Petre,
1 do Epsom Salts,
1 bbl. fresh Tamarinds,
6 boxes Chocolate,
2 do Eng. Mustard in cannisters,
25 do mould Candles,
10 do Whittemore's cotton Cards, No. 10,
10 casks Cheese,
150 reams wrapping Paper,
60 do foolscap and letter do.
20 whole and half bbls. Mackarel. Nos. 1 & 2,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy, Seignette & Dupuy brands,
6 half qr. casks do. a new & superior article,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
15 bbls. country do.
2 hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. Orleans do.
15 bbls. N. E. do.
1 pipe Madeira,
6 qr. casks Sherry & Teneriffe,
6 half qr. casks dry Malaga, } *WINES,*
6 whole do sweet do.
3 qr. casks old Port,
15 tons Swedes, Eng. and Country Iron,
3 do. Hollow Ware, assorted,
½ do. Shear Moulds,
25 crates and casks crockery and glass Ware,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
150 sacks do.
American, German, English, and cast Steel,
Shovels and spades, smith's vices, anvils and bellowses, trying pans, weeding hoes, trace chains, curry combs, wire and hair seives, bed cords, leading lines, axes, cross cut and mill saws, tin plate, Span. brown, Venetian red, lamp black, Spanish white, white lead in oil and dry, chrome yellow, chalk, logwood, train oil, lamp oil, linseed oil, opodeldoc, Bateman's drops rhubarb, opium, gum arabic, cloves, nutmegs, &c. &c., with a variety of other articles which will form as general and as extensive an assortment as can be found in this market.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

Also, on Consignment,

25 cases men's fashionable FUR HATS.
Fayetteville, October 8, 1829. 44tf.

Hall & Johnson

OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STOCK OF

Goods:

50 Hhds. Molasses,
15 do., 25 boxes and 20 bbls. Sugar,
25 bbls of loaf and lump do.
150 bags of Coffee,
20 do. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 tons Iron (assorted) from 1½ to 11 inch.
3000 lbs. steel, various kinds,
1000 lbs. hoop and sheet Iron,
4 tons Castings, assorted,
150 sets wagon boxes, 1½ to 4½ inch.
150 kegs cut Nails and Brads, 4d to 20d.
150 bags buck and drop Shot,
3000 lbs. bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
20 crates Crockery, assorted,
200 doz. black Bottles,
40 doz. Ticklers, 250 do half pint Tumblers,
60 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
300 lbs Putty,
120 pieces cotton Bagging, 30 do. Osnaburgs
30 coils bale Rope,
15 boxes tin Plate, 300lbs. wire,
500 pair heavy trace Chains,
15 doz. Shovels and Spades,
200 sides sole Leather,
14 doz. calf and Morocco Skins,
150 reams foolscap, letter and wrapping Paper,
30 doz. patent coffee Mills,
30 do. scythe Blades and cutting Knives,
25 boxes cotton and wool Cards,
25 cases fur Hats, 12 doz. wool do.
1500 pair Shoes, 20 doz. Looking Glasses,
12 quarter casks Wine,
10 doz. hair and wire Sifters,
12 sets fanning mill Wheels,
Sperm, linseed and tanner's Oil,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
60 kegs white and red Lead,
1000 lbs. Spanish Brown and yellow Ochre,
500 do Alum and Pearlash,
200 do Spanish flot. Indigo,
1000 do Madder.

Together with a large Stock of

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.

All the above stock is offered on the most favorable terms for cash, or country produce.
Fayetteville, October 22, 1829. 46tf.

The Christian ALMANACK,

FOR 1830,

"Embraces, besides all the astronomical and other useful matter contained in the common Almanacks, much important instruction and information, of a moral and religious kind, adapted to the wants of all classes of the community," for sale, wholesale and retail, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
October 8. 44tf

SAMUEL FERGUSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just returned from New York, where he laid in a large stock of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.

Which he is now opening in the store lately occupied as a Hardware store by Mr. James Baker, on the South East corner of Market Square. He invites the inhabitants of Fayetteville and merchants and others of the interior, to call and examine his stock, which will be sold very low at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce.

To Farmers.

S. F. has an excellent assortment of Negro Cloths and Shoes, to which he invites the attention of slave holders.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 50tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
1 Cask Cogniac Brandy, of the very best quality.

For Sale,

10 Bbls Train Oil, 70 kegs white Lead,
3,500 bush. Turks Island and Liver. Salt,
50 bags Coffee, 50 ps. cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, 100lbs. seine and sewing Twine,
8 tons Iron, German and blister Steel,
25 kegs cut Nails, English Castings,
50 bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
25 hhds. Molasses, stone Jugs,
Hyson, imperial and gunpowder Teas,
Wines, Oils, Spice, window Glass,
Boxes of Soap, Starch, &c. &c.,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.

JOHN HUSKE.
October 14, 1829. tf.

THOMAS FOSTER,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he has recently returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has obtained the LATEST AND MOST APPROVED *FASHIONS*, and has made arrangements to receive them, through his friends at the North, as often as they are imported.

He has taken the shop on Green street, near the Bridge, and next door to Mr. James H. Hooper's office, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed in the most fashionable style.

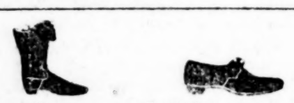
Sept. 22, 1829—42-tf

☞ Two or three apprentices to the above business would be taken. T. F.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Journeymen Tailors. To steady, good workmen, liberal wages and constant employ will be given.

THOMAS FOSTER.
Fayetteville, December 3.



Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,
THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual, for cash only.*

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Purchased on the most advantageous terms, and are now offered by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 8, 1829. 44tf.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.
July 23, 1829. 33tf.

For Sale,

40 Kegs FFF. Gunpowder,
10 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 Ditto Linseed Oil.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
August 20, 1829. 37tf.

Lost,

ON the 29th ult., near Mr. McGlauhlin's, sixteen miles of Fayetteville, a *POCKET BOOK* containing a Dollar Bill and three Notes of Hand—one of the Notes is on William Peacock, Sen., for about $155, given in December 1828, and then due—one do on John Kimbrough for $30, given in March 1829, and due the 1st January 1830—one do on Thomas Little, for $10 75, given and dated as the last mentioned. If any person should have found the aforesaid Pocket Book, with the Papers above mentioned, he shall be rewarded by the delivering of the same to Messrs. Hall & Johnson, Merchants of Fayetteville, or to the subscriber in Montgomery country. I do hereby forewarn all persons from purchasing either of the above mentioned Notes, &c.

WM. N. PEACOCK.
Montgomery County, Dec. 2. 54-3w

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard,
April 30, 1829. 21tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 17, 1829.

Debtors.

HAVING appointed Mr. *John J. Nicholson* to close and collect all debts due me, I must urge all those who are indebted to make immediate payment, or suits, from necessity, must be instituted

JOHN M. DOBBIN.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1829. 40-tf.

N. B. My Stock of GOODS, consisting of a useful variety, will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, wholesale or retail.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia. Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians. for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7 4 8 4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
150 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c
Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30, 1828.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducemen s which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.
March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES OF

DRY GOODS,

Which have been bought at the New York Auctions, and at the Boston semi-annual Sale, which makes his stock now very extensive, perhaps not inferior to any in the State, embracing every description of the most fashionable and desirable of imported and American Goods; the variety being too tedious to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement, and the Subscriber's stand being so well known, that he thinks it entirely unnecessary to resort to the aid of a long and puffing advertisement. Among his Goods are a great variety of *Cloths, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Leghorn Bonnets, Shoes, &c.* The Subscriber can with confidence assure merchants from the country, that they will find it their interest to call and examine his stock.

JOHN McARN.
October 15, 1829 45tf.

N. B. Leghorn Hats, Men's Hats and Caps, and all kinds of Shoes, unusually cheap by the case.

Auction & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
5 do. superior St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
25 do. St. Domingo, do.
20 do. and 10 bbls. old white, do.
20 barrels loaf Sugar,
20 do. Coppers,
10 casks Rice,
10 bags black Pepper,
5 do. Alspice,
50 kegs cut Nails,
40 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coil of bale Rope,
12 qr. chests Hyson Tea,
10 do. imperial and gun powder Tea,
25 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
3 qr. casks Port Wine.

October 8, 1829. 44tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situated in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for the comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families, and private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.
Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

MR. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

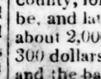
A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

Valuable Property for sale,

AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder on the 15th of January next, on the premises, the Plantation called *PROSPECT HALL*, situate in Bladen county, formerly the residence of the late P. A. Tate, and lately of Mr George Tillinghast, containing about 2,000 acres; also, three old Negroes. Terms, 300 dollars cash, to be paid on the day of the sale, and the balance in three equal instalments with interest to the purchaser.



ALSO, will be sold, for cash, in Wilmington, on the 20th of January next, *DWELLING HOUSE and LOT*, situate on the Alley near the Bank of Cape Fear.

B. LASPEYRE.
December 17. 54-3w.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthful state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen

JAMES HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Lutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place at which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle-work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Lutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C. Jan. 1, 1829.